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FRG ANTIMISSILE MOVEMENT GROWING STRONGER

PM251415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "Letter From Bonn": "Considering the Lessons of the Past"]

[Excerpt] The past decade has confirmed our countries' loyalty to the course toward mutual understanding and cooperation. For their part Soviet people are firmly convinced that peaceful relations with the FRG have been placed on a solid foundation and that the turn for the better is irreversible. However, recent events put you on your guard. Acting as the pioneers of NATO's "missile solution," FRG ruling circles have given the go-ahead to a new, extremely dangerous twist in the arms race in Europe. The appearance in the FRG of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles targeted against the USSR will not help to improve relations between the two countries.

What was guiding them on the Rhine when they encouraged Washington's anti-Soviet ambitions and pushed through NATO's "missile decision?" According to observers, the FRG was counting on "supplementing West Europe's nuclear guarantee with new medium-range missiles." In other words, it was proceeding from the dogma which proclaims that the FRG's security is in direct proportion to the level of the U.S. military presence in West Germany. Strange logic. According to this logic the more U.S. nuclear missiles are introduced into the FRG the more peacefully its citizens will sleep. The development of military technology and the change in the Pentagon's strategy, however, have revealed the unsoundness of Bonn's concept. Washington, the weekly DER SPIEGEL notes, imagined that the Rhine circles' readiness to open the country's doors to new "Eurostrategic systems" "gives the United States a chance of shifting the first round of a nuclear conflict from its own territory to Europe."

This turn of events was obviously no part of Bonn's calculations. But Bonn has been caught in a snare. Pressure from Washington is mounting. People on the Rhine are still clinging to the formula of the so-called "dual decision," saying that the planned deployment of missiles is one aspect of the matter, while talks on "Eurostrategic weapons" are the other. However, people here are beginning to acknowledge that the Americans will "in any case" begin in the fall of 1983 to equip their troops on FRG territory with the new missiles.

There is no need to wait to see whether history deems this to be a blunder by Bonn or the result of its considered policy. The real facts are eloquent enough: The FRG's course is coming ever closer to the policy of the new Washington administration. This is manifested even in the vocabulary to which people on the Rhine are resorting increasingly frequently.

NATO's "missile decision" is undermining the detente process.

It runs counter to any sensible Ostpolitik of Bonn's. The social-liberal coalition already senses this. By sacrificing its good relations with its Eastern neighbors it is depriving itself of the opportunity for independent decisions and the freedom to maneuver. The FRG's foreign policy position is weakening. Bonn's actions are also of declining significance in the eyes of the Washington administration itself, which is taking less and less account of its Rhine partner's interests. In the opinion of observers, the federal chancellor's recent visit to the United States was futile since Reagan did not make any concessions either on questions of military security and disarmament talks or on questions of international trade and financial policy.

True, FRG officials' statements have recently been noting again the need for dialogue with the Soviet Union. It should be conducted "on any occasion at any time," Chancellor H. Schmidt said.

In an interview with a correspondent of the weekly DIE ZEIT he again expresses himself in favor of dialogue and cooperation between East and West. You ask: Why then is Bonn in practice avoiding the real opportunities for such dialogue?

The West German public gives sufficient evidence that it has divined the real point of the NATO strategists' game. A mass-based, truly popular movement against "arms upgrading" is mounting in the FRG. Over 1 million people have already signed the Krefeld appeal calling on the federal government to reverse its agreement to the deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in the FRG. Ferment is growing in both ruling parties. The SPD's major land and district organizations are demanding that their leaders annul the "arms upgrading" decision.

The awareness of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe which could reduce the world to ashes unites Social Democrats, liberals, communists, trade union figures, pacifists, young people, women's organizations and church circles. In the book "Generals for Peace" published here recently, a group of eminent military men from Western countries oppose NATO policy. This is an unprecedented instance whereby people who only recently were serving in NATO staffs are calling on the public, showing it the danger of the "missile solution" and the arms race in general. R. Augstein, publisher of the weekly DER SPEIGEL, writes that the "arms upgrading" decision is pursuing above all the goal of ensuring the United States the opportunity to keep a tight rein on the FRG, which is the nucleus of the Atlantic alliance. Yet in turning this country into the main launchpad for Pershings and cruise missiles the United States is turning the FRG into the most vulnerable place on earth in the nuclear missile respect. "We Germans," H. Nannen, the publisher of another weekly--STERN--writes, "will be the first to die if the automatism of the arms race gets out of control one fine day."

...The FRG is living a tense political life this June. The future of its country and the destiny of peace are foremost among the many concerns occupying its citizens. No, the lessons of history have not been in vain. People are turning to the past to determine their place in the stormy events of our time.

"Atom bombs kill and we want to live!" "No place for Pershings in Europe! Everything to preserve peace!"--these slogans are being heard increasingly frequently this summer on the streets of West German cities. They sum up the wisdom which millions of citizens have learned from their country's bitter experience and they concentrate the conclusions they have drawn from the events of 40 years ago.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR SESSION ON APPEAL

LD251916 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Vienna, 25 Jun, TASS--A plenary session of the participants in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Palace Hofburg, The head of the Soviet delegation N.K. Tarasov took the floor at the session.

A spokesman for the Soviet delegation familiarized journalists with the content of his speech. He said that the head of the Soviet delegation drew the attention of the representatives of the states taking part in the talks to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world. The appeal expresses deep concern over the destinies of peace and security of states, stresses the need to do everything possible to prevent a new world war, and indicates ways and means to avert the war menace, preserve and deepen detente.

The USSR Supreme Soviet expressed serious concern over the fact that the arms race is acquiring an unprecedented scale. The build-up of weapons of mass annihilation is continuing.

Launching pads are being prepared for new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, including in the region which, in accordance with the mandate of the Vienna talks, is proclaimed as a region of future reductions. It is perfectly clear that the stationing of new nuclear missile systems in central Europe would undermine the principal idea of the Vienna talks on the reduction of the high concentration of armaments in that region and complicate the reaching of concrete accords at the talks.

The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly declared in its appeal that the Soviet Union has not sought nor is seeking military superiority. It has not been nor will be the initiator of new spirals of the arms race. There is now no other sensible means to resolve outstanding issues, no matter how acute and complicated they might be, except talks. Not a single opportunity should be lost. It is necessary to realize that the war menace is growing with each day lost for the talks and that the peoples cannot put up with the stagnation and absence of progress at the talks. Time does not wait.

The appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet has direct bearing on the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. They have been going on for eight years. But there is so far not a single paragraph or a single line of the agreed text of the future agreement. This is due to the position of the NATO countries which refuse to start the preparation of the first agreement, put forward preconditions and deliberately stall the talks.

There is everything necessary for achieving the first concrete results at the Vienna talks. There is a rather broad range of understanding and points of contiguity as a result of the efforts made over many years. The socialist countries advanced realistic compromise proposals. They give clue to the solution of the cardinal problems of the talks and make it possible to work out and implement the first agreement without delay.

Proceeding from the proposals contained in the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet delegation called on the Western participants to step up the search for mutually acceptable accords on the key problems of the talks, achieve a breakthrough at them and do everything possible to bring closer the conclusion of the first agreement.

SHLENOV ON U.S. DEMARCHE TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT

LD252010 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. State Department spokesman said on Wednesday that relations with France will be affected by the entry of four communist ministers in the French Government. According to this statement, the United States is against the participation of communists in the government of any West European state.

Washington's demarche, writes our commentator Viktor Shlenov, constitutes a direct intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state. American propaganda and (?press organs) like to talk about respect for the expression of the will of the people and democracy in the free world but, in principle, the champions of democracy have [words indistinct] these principles.

What has happened in France? As a result of the elections, the socialist Francois Mitterrand was elected to the presidency. The parties of the left obtained an ample majority in parliament. The French Communist Party made a vital contribution to the creation of this majority and supported the policy of the new government. And today it is natural and legal that it should be represented in the government.

In order to justify its pretensions of intervention, American propaganda describes the communists as a foreign body, obeying an external will. This is a lie. In the course of long years of persevering struggles, the communists have proved they are the most loyal defenders of the national interests of their country.

In my opinion, Washington is preoccupied by the increase in the prestige of the communists because the latter resolutely defend the independence and sovereignty of their country against the infringements of American imperialism, which has triggered off a wide offensive against West Europe.

On the military level, with the aid of its new missiles, Washington is seeking to transform the allies into nuclear hostages. In the economic field, the United States is conducting a vertitable monetary and financial war against Western Europe, so as to weaken its competition. In the political field, they endeavor to eliminate from West European governments those who are against the submission of their countries to American interests.

Such is the main reason for the harsh warning issued by Washington.

UPI REPORT ON SOVIET USE OF TOXIC AGENTS ATTACKED

LD251644 Moscow TASS in English 1551 GMT 25 Jun 81

[By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik: "From the Position of Liars"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun, TASS--The American UPI Agency has spread a deliberate fabrication in order to add fuel to the flame of anti-Sovietism kindled by the Reagan administration. A correspondent of that news agency, Sterling Green, reported from Peshawar that the Soviet Union allegedly uses toxic agents in Afghanistan. Despite the seriousness of such accusations, the dispatch admits that there is no concrete proof of these facts. The authors of the fabrication are thus seeking to dissociate themselves in advance from the lie and misinformation they themselves spread. With the help of such mendacious reports used by the enemies of detente and mutual understanding between peoples, the gangsters of the pen are trying to delude world public opinion as regards the true objectives of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and cause estrangement and hostility in the West towards the Soviet people.

This is why it is necessary to reject absolutely the fabrication spread by the people who apparently suffer from professional irresponsibility. It is the Soviet Union which initiated the conclusion of the convention banning the development, production and accumulation of bacteriological and toxic weapons and on their destruction. The convention entered into force in 1975, and the Soviet Union strictly observes it.

UPI deliberately ignores these well-known facts. Why is it being done? It is being done primarily to justify the U.S. crimes against people's Afghanistan. Not some "unidentified informers", but the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan recently officially stated, which was confirmed by material evidence, that the bandits sent to Afghanistan from abroad used chemical hand grenades bearing the inscription "Made in Pennsylvania" in Herat Province. This barbaric weapon causes immediate poisoning of people and prolonged contamination of the environment.

The mass media, at the service of the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, tried to deny the U.S. involvement in the crimes against Afghanistan. However, one cannot deny the fact that the U.S. budget for 1981 contains a clause providing for the allocation of 20 million dollars for the production of nerve gas. 1,300 million dollars is to be spent in the coming five years for the U.S. land troops alone to develop a new generation of chemical weapons. The outbreak of a hitherto unknown lung epidemic in Spain not far from a U.S. military base, where bacteriological weapons are kept, shows that the money does not remain unused. One must draw attention to the fact that the UPI fresh fabrication was sent from Peshawar where, with the approval of Pakistani authorities, the enemies of new Democratic Afghanistan set up their bases, and who [as received] are frequently visited of late by highly-placed political and military figures from the United States and China.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. MEDIA ON PRC MONITORING POSTS

PM251107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 5

[Pravda correspondent's dispatch: "Secret Emerges"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun--Back in April 1979 there appeared in the American press reports, which were later repeated, of a confidential suggestion by Deng Ziaoping to Washington that joint American-Chinese cooperation be initiated in the sphere of strategic intelligence against the Soviet Union and that electronic listening and observation posts be set up on Chinese territory to this end. Judging by American press items, high-ranking officials in Washington have now confirmed that these nests of spies, fitted with American equipment, were indeed established.

According to an NBC-TV commentator, two such intelligence stations--the result of a secret agreement between the Carter administration and the PRC leadership--were set up before the new administration came to power, and President Reagan, "because of his sharply anti-Soviet policy," has decided to continue the joint activity with China.

Citing official sources, the New York TIMES writes that one of the American-Chinese reconnaissance stations is in Zinjiang, near the Soviet-Chinese border, and came into operation last year. Although the work of the top-secret equipment is supervised by Chinese technicians, the report notes, U.S. CIA advisers periodically visit the intelligence center.

IZVESTIYA ON RECORD OF NEW U.S. ENVOY TO PRC

PM261024 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kassis under the rubric "Notes to the Point": "Indulgence to Executioners"]

[Text] Since Zhao Ziyang came to power in China, eyewitnesses assert that a time of particularly easy living has ensued for merchants and businessmen. First, prices are steadily rising and thus bringing them increased revenue. Second, the activity of not only Chinese but also foreign dealers is being encouraged. Third, Chinese businessmen have begun to be admitted "in droves" to the party and the Communist Youth League.

Observers link these trends with the policy of "the emancipation of thought" which the Beijing Mandarins have begun to mention increasingly frequenty. Well, their "new relations" with the United States are giving them confidence on this slippery path. And although at his recent press conference the U.S. President said that Washington assigns its new-found Beijing "partners" only the role of executors of the U.S. administration's wishes, he promised the Chine[illegible] emperors offensive weapons at a suitable price so that they can use them against "neighboring states."

But to strengthen these relations still further, the Reagan administration has decided to appoint Arthur Hummel U.S. ambassador to China, to work for the benfit of the U.S.-Chinese alliance! He has a reputation as an expert in diplomacy but he is also, UPI asserts, regarded as "a major expert on Chinese language, Chinese culture and Chinese cuisine...." Let us add: political cuisine too.

Hummel is no newcomer to China. He was born in 1920 in Shanxi Province to a family of U.S. missionaries. After the victory of the revolution in October 1949 the Chinese Government expelled virtually all missionaries from the country, for these "gentlemen of the cloth" were no longer preaching sermons but collecting intelligence and helping the counterrevolution. The "devout" Hummel family also had to leave China.

In time Arthur Hummel graduated from Chicago University as a specialist in Chinese affairs. Then he was to be encountered in Hong Kong, Japan and Taiwan: The newly made Sinologist was acquiring an anticommunist spirit and setting up ties with politicians whom Beijing considered its "main enemies."

There was yet another piquant period in Hummel's biography. He hired himself out as a commentator for the Voice of America which, as is well known, propagandizes above all the ideas of the most aggressive and militarist monopoly bourgeoisis and the enemies of detente.

We shall not review the entire work record of the diplomat and "hawk." We shall merely say that before his appointment to Beijing he spent several years in Pakistan. A not unimportant fact that, it turns our, is why the Beijing authorities welcomed this appointment with such delight. "We agree to Hummel's appointment as the new U.S. ambassador to China," the PRC Foreign Ministry rapidly replied on 10 June 1981 considerably earlier than required by established procedure. "The Chinese authorities are pleased with Hummel's appointment because he knows Pakistan and Afghanistan" a UPI correspondent frankly sums up.

In this connection we may recall the main results of PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang's recent trip to Pakistan, where he made every effort to push Islamabad toward confrontation with its neighbors, promised aid in creating an "Islamic atom bomb." offered "conventional" weapons, and spoke of aid in constructing new military establishments in the region of the strategic Karakoram Highway. The Beijing guest did not tire of reiterating here the phrase about "the struggle against hegemonism" and developed the idea of coordinating subversive actions against Democratic Afghanistan.

In this aggressive alliance the figure of the new ambassador, Hummel, was extremely welcome to Beijing. This was gratefully stated by the incumbents of the Zhongnanhai government residence to U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig during his recent visit to the PRC. Hummel is also pleased. This inconspicuous "member of the Reagan team," as observers put it, has now risen on the crest of the militarist wave.

KOMMUNIST CARRIES ARTICLE ON CCP ANNIVERSARY

LD261016 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--The journal KOMMUNIST, publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, CCPSU, expresses confidence that a policy of peace and "the restoration of goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the PRC" would answer the true aspirations of the Chinese people.

The journal's latest issue carries an editorial devoted to the 60th anniversary since the formation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and analyzing the main trends in the CPC evolution as well as its achievements and defeats.

"Since the first days of its inception", the journal declares, "the Communist Party led the struggle for China's national and social liberation. It succeeded in becoming a nation-wide force in the vanguard of the revolution because it was guided by the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, expressed the people's aspirations and gave voice to their hopes".

"V.I. Lenin and, after his death, the Communist International and the Bolshevik party gave all-round support and assistance to the CPC. They helped it work out the strategy and the tactics of revolutionary struggle, meeting the historic conditions of semi-colonial, semi-feudal China", KOMMUNIST recalls.

"From 1938 on," it declares, "the Maoists have been pursuing a course of replacing Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism with home-bred petty bourgeois and nationalist ideas and have been following the path of rejecting the indissoluble Marxist international teaching, by dividing it into 'general' and 'particular' truths. On the pretext of bringing together Marxism-Leninism's general truths and specific practice the Maoists have begun implanting nationalism and preaching the 'Sinozation' of Marxism. The 'ideas of Mao Zedong' were proclaimed 'Chinese communism'".

"The CPC leadership, headed by Mao Zedong, ignored the documents of the 1957 and 1960 international conferences of communist and workers' parties, which were signed by the Chinese leaders as well, in mounting subversive activities within the world communist movement", the publication of the CPSU Central Committee says.

"The CPSU and other fraternal parties have been consistently pressing for the normalization of relations and the restoration of unity with the CPC. In reply to this the Maoist leadership demanded that the CPSU give up its program and abandon its foreign and home policies, drawn up at the 20th and the following party congresses", it goes on to say.

"The treacherous essence of the policy of Mao Zedong and his following was clearly demonstrated during American imperialism's barbaric aggression against Vietnam", the journal points out. "The CPSU and other fraternal parties repeatedly suggested that they and Beijing take joint action to assist the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the American invaders.... Beijing flatly declined cooperation with the Soviet Union in taking specific steps to defend the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from the U.S. piratic raids".

"By engaging in splitting activities and a fierce struggle against the CPSU and other fraternal parties, flatly refusing to cooperate with them and rejecting proposals to normalize relations, Mao Zedong and his following have broken up ties with the international communist movement", KOMMUNIST says.

"The anti-Lenin 'general line' of Mao Zedong provoked a deep-going crisis inside the party and in the country. A further exacerbation of the crisis threatened defeat for Mao Zedong's nationalist grouping which then--in order to fortify its positions--launched an all-out campaign to destroy true communists who supported socialism and friendship with the countries of the socialist community. The campaign resolved into the infamous 'Cultural Revolution' which became a nightmare for the Chinese working people", the journal points out.

VINOGRADOV ON JOINT U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY DRILLS

OW260941 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Viktor Vinogradov commentary]

[Text] No sooner had Japanese fishermen repaired the damages caused by piratical acts by American warships in a number of joint exercises conducted by the navies of Japan and the United States than another military demonstration began off the Japanese coast. The exercise this time is being conducted in the vicinity of Shikoku, participated in by warships of the Japanese navy and U.S. warships and aircraft, including the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the 7th Fleet.

According to a Defense Agency spokesman, the 4-day exercise is designed to train warships and aircraft of the two countries in coordinating actions in combat operations. In addition, a 5-day joint exercise by the Japanese and U.S. air forces is scheduled to begin on 29 June in the vicinity of the air Self-Defense Force [SDF] base at Nyutabaru in Miyazaki Prefecture. Some 100 fighters from the Japanese side and two squadrons of Phantom 15 [as heard] fighters from the U.S. side will be participating.

Commenting on this new round of military activity, commentators point out that this has a direct link to the Japanese-U.S. summit talks held in Washington 7-8 May and to Japanese -U.S. working-level security consultation talks held in Honolulu early this month. Particularly at the Honolulu meeting, the U.S. side persistently demanded that the Japanese SDF take over a part of the role of the U.S. Navy and Air Force--patroling the extensive zone in the northwestern Pacific. The United States thinks that one of the factors obstructing this is a lack of experience on the part of the SDF. Because of this, the two countries began frequent joint naval and air exercises. As stated at the Honolulu meeting, the United States demands that Japan, in addition to participating in exercises, drastically readjust its defense plan outline to raise the combat potential of the SDF to the level of NATO member countries.

In the opinion of the Pentagon, the U.S. Department of Defense, to this end Japan should at least double the number of the fighters it purchases from the United States to increase the total number of its aircraft to 200, build 40 submarines including atomic-powered submarines, purchase a huge number of U.S.-made antisubmarine patrol aircraft and many other arms. The United States' outrageous demand for a drastic reinforcement of Japan's arms has stirred up the indignation of the Japanese people. It went so far that, at a press conference in Manila on 19 June, Foreign Minister Sonoda said that Japan feels it necessary to reject the American demand. Sonoda said that Japan cannot meet the U.S. demand for a military buildup by Japan, put forward at the recent Honolulu Japan-U.S. working-level security consultative meeting.

Showing an immediate reaction to the Sonoda remarks, Secretary of State Haig met with reporters accompanying him in Manila and said that a complicated situation has been created because Japan rejects the Reagan administration's request for increasing defense expenditures, the New York TIMES reported.

Fearing that the United States might increase its distrust in Japan, the Japanese Defense Agency wasted no time in expressing concern at the Sonoda remarks.

Judging from all things, Japan is trying to remove the dissatisfaction of the United States, its ally. The senior Japanese delegate to the Honolulu meeting, Deputy Director General of the Defense Agency Hara, has promised to increase the quantity of aircraft and missile systems to be purchased from the United States, while Defense Agency Director General Miyazawa [as heard] imposed on the SDF the obligation to take over greater military burdens.

TOKYO SHIMBUN has dealt a counterattack to this shortsighted policy. It said that by accepting the U.S. demand, Japan might run the risk of being drawn deeply into U.S. military plans and becoming a stronghold of the Pentagon's anti-Soviet nuclear strategy. This, it warned, is a dangerous road. We think that there is no warning that is more reasonable and appropriate than this.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS AFGHAN NFF FOUNDING CONGRESS

PM251552 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "The People's Will: The National Fatherland Front has Been Created and Begun Operating in the DRA"]

[Text] Kabul--The creation of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] in the DRA has been a truly historic landmark in the life of the Afghan people and in the development of the April revolution. Only a few days have passed since 15 June, when the front's founding congress took place in Kabul and this now universal system of the country's mass political organizations, which makes it possible to combine the energy, enthusiasm and labor of the entire Afghan people, became a tangible rality. The Afghans, regardless of their trade, occupation and way of life--workers and peasants, intelligentsia and representatives of tribes, employees and traders--have felt themselves to be part of a united revolutionary movement motivated by the common aim of building a new, prosperous Afghanistan, a free, just, democratic society.

Addressing the founding congress, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, especially emphasized that the front has been created precisely because there is an urgent need for it. Afghanistan needs such an association to resolve the vitally important problems facing the republic. He also pointed out that the NFF is faced with very important tasks not only in building a new Afghanistan but also in repulsing attempts to impose the will of imperialism and reaction on the Afghan people with the weapons and by force and to turn peaceful and democratic dialogue among Afghans into a bloody and fratricidal war. Addressing the congress, S. M. Zeray, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, who was then elected chairman of the NFF, emphasized that the NFF is a mainstay of the power of the DRA working people.

The front's creation was undoubtedly a result of the fact that the aims and tasks of the April revolution have been pondered in depth by all Afghan patriots and participation in their practical implementation has become the conscious life's work of all Afghan patriots and the command of the heart. This is why the congress was so representative--940 delegates from all ends of the country--and why it was held in an atmosphere of total unanimity.

"And this is understandable," the peasant Rahim Rahmat, one of the delegates, told me. "For long before meeting here, we in our villages, cities, halting places and nomad encampments were already living the same thoughts, deeds and hopes. The humane and good deeds being accomplished in our country since the April Revolution, at its new stage, have left no one indifferent. We are all working together for the common cause. Our sons, whether in the ranks of the people's army of of volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution, are fighting the counterrevolutionary rabble; hired gangs of terrorists and murderers, those who encroach upon our republic, its people's system and the people's government, for the revolutionary transformations are aimed at realizing the people's age-old dream of deliverance from poverty and illiteracy, from backwardness and disease. We wholeheartedly thank the PDPA, which has united us all in the struggle for a happy future."

The fact that the Afghan people and their leadership are confident of their own strength and of the justice and the ultimate triumph of the revolution's cause is evidenced, in particular, by the following fact. A Revolutionary Council Presidium decree was published in Kabul 20 June pardoning all persons formerly deceived by hostile propaganda who would lay down their arms and surrender voluntarily to the organs of state power.

"It is hard to express in words the impression made on us by Babrak Karmal's report at the congress," Said Hodja Mohammad, imam of a mosque in Bamian Province, said. "It contains an in-depth analysis of the events occurring in our country. And concern for the people and their well-being is in first place. Our united efforts will now be directed toward precisely this. The NFF will be the embodiment of the efforts of people united in their desire to see our motherland flourishing and the people happy."

Other congress participants also said that the congress expressed the common will of the Afghan people. They pointed out that a broad social base is being created, uniting all nationalities and ethnic groups and all sections of society on the platform of the April revolution and the country's interim constitution--the fundamental principles of the DRA. The alliance of workers and peasants is the class basis of this unity.

It was emphasized at the congress that the creation of the NFF met with the full support of very broad sections of the Afghan public. This is evidenced by the resolutions of mass rallies and meetings held throughout the country, as well as by statements made from the congress rostrum by authorized representatives of all public organizations and creative unions and all sections of the Afghan population. This attests primarily, the delegates pointed out, that all Afghan people express their readiness to rally around the program of the national democratic revolution advanced by the PDPA.

The documents adopted at the congress state, in particular, that the chief task that the NFF sets itself is to unite all the country's patriots in a common cause--the building of a new, prosperous Afghanistan--and also to promote in every possible way the population's broad involvement in running the people's state.

I talked with many congress participants. They are all unanimous in their opinion that broad potential is opening up for every citizen, regardless of his social status and nationality, to employ his strength and abilities in socially useful activity.

This is what S.M. Hamdan, a congress delegate for the country's employers and traders, told me:

"The government's efforts aimed at developing the national economy as the chief accelerator of growth in the people's living standards are winning active support from all Afghan patriots. Everyone of us is prepared to devote all his strength to making his personal contribution to the common cause. The creation of the NFF, as well as other factors--firm state power, just laws, stability and order--is a reliable guarantee that our common efforts will bear worthy fruit."

The congress delegates to whom I spoke had many good words to say about the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries. The Afghans receive with great gratitude and value highly the socialist countries' disinterested, all-round fraternal assistance.

It was pointed out at the congress that the DRA firmly and unswervingly pursues a foreign policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and all-round cooperation with all countries. The delegates expressed firm confidence that the forces of international reaction, which have taken the side of the April revolution's enemies and are openly helping counterrevolutionary gangs of mercenaries, will suffer total failure. This is guaranteed by the unity, cohesion and unbending will of the Afghan people, who have once and for all chosen for themselves the road of happiness and justice.

VINOGRADOV ON MEETING OF INDOCHINA MINISTERS

PM251115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent B. Vinogradov dispatch under the rubric "International Commentaries": "Constructive Stand"]

[Text] Hanoi--The fourth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea has completed its work in Phnom Penh.

The Indochinese states' peace-loving policy is imbued with good will and meets with the approval and support of the progressive peace-loving public. At the same time profound concern is aroused by the continuing subversive activity of Beijing and American imperialism, which is destabilizing the situation in Southeast Asia. In recent months two trends have been clearly traceable in the development of events in this part of the globe: on the one hand the escalation of tension and of armed provocations by China on the border with the SRV and Laos and interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs; on the other hand the active desire of the three Indochinese countries to conduct a dialogue with their neighbors and to broaden cooperation and contacts with a view to normalizing relations.

The participants in the Phnom Penh meeting once again addressed the ASEAN countries, offering to display wisdom and to seek ways to resolve existing problems on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect. The SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirmed their desire to hold a regional conference with the participantion of the countries of Indochina and ASEAN at which it would be possible to discuss problems of mutual interest. The declaration adopted on the results of the conference indicates the possible timing of such a meeting (mid-July of this year) and the venue--Rangoon (Burma) or the capital of some other Asian country acceptable to both sides. If the ASEAN countries are not prepared to hold a regional conference, the declaration points out, the representatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea may at any time enter into bilateral or multilateral consultations with them.

The dangerous plans of Beijing and Washington were sternly condemned at the conference.

The new initiatives of the three Indochinese countries advanced in Phnom Penh graphically demonstrate the consistency of their peace-loving foreign policy course and fully accord with the interests of the peoples of Asia and the whole world.

KOVALENKO REPORTS RESULTS OF ASEAN CONFERENCE

PM251605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Yielded to Pressure"]

[Tedt] Manila--The 14th conference of federal ministers of the countries belonging to ASEAN, which unites Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines, has ended in Manila.

The ministers examined questions of expanding multilateral cooperation within the framework of the association, particularly in the economic sphere, and also signed an agreement on the mutual industrial development of the ASEAN countries. The meeting participants emphasized that the United States, the EEC countries, Australia and New Zealand are doing all they can to retard the development of trade with the ASEAN states, are using protectionist measures to block access to their markets for commodities from the ASEAN countries and are going against their promises by refusing to promote the economic development of the association's countries.

The foreign ministers issued a joint statement resolutely condemning the barbarous raid by Israeli aircraft on the nuclear research center in the Baghdad region and evaluating it as a gross violation of the UN Charter and of the norms of international law. They expressed concern at the Israeli military's provocative actions, which represent a serious threat to peace and international security.

The ministers' conference adopted a final document which, under pressure from Beijing and Washington, sets forth "measures" to settle the nonexistent "Kampuchean problem." This relates, in particular to holding some "international conference" on Kampuchea, which can only be viewed as interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At the same time voices were heard at the meeting advocating a realistic path for the settlement of unresolved problems in relations between the ASEAN countries and the states of Indochina.

Immediately after the end of the conference in Manila a 2-day round of talks began between the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers, the heads of the U.S., Canadian, Japanese, Australian and New Zealand foreign policy departments and representatives of the EEC.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEAN ARMY MARKED

Altunin Attends Reception

PM251445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Marking an Anniversary"]

[Text] On 19 June Tep Henn, People's Republic of Kampuchea charge d'affaires and interim in the Soviet Union, arranged a reception marking the 30th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army.

The reception was attended by Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen V. Ya. Abolins, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The military, navy and air force attaches at a number of countries' Moscow embassies were present.

Nikulchenkov on Army History

PM251114 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 3

[Maj A. Nikulchenkov article under the rubric "The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army Is 30 Years Old": "Defending the People's Gains"]

[Text] On 19 June 1981 the Kampuchean People and their servicemen celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA]. On this day 30 years ago Khmer Issarak (Free Khmer) revolutionary armed detachments participated openly for the first time in a rally held in Kampot Province. This date went down in the country's history as the KPRA's birthday. During three decades the KPRA has been through severe trials, struggling for the happiness and freedom of Kampuchea's people.

Foreign enslavers have repeatedly directed their avid gaze on that land. At first they were French colonizers. But in 1954 they were forced to leave Kampuchea's territory beneath the blows of the liberation forces. However, the American imperialists soon tried to establish control over this country.

As the result of a U.S.-inspired coup d'etat a reactionary military regime headed by Lon Nol acceded to power in March 1970 and became an obedient tool in U.S. hands in the struggle against the national liberation movement in the countries of Indochina. One month later the United States resorted to large-scale aggression in Kampuchea. An armed struggle was mounted against American imperialism and its puppets in the country, which ended in complete victory for the patriots in April 1975.

It seemed that after the victory the Kampuchean people would be able to work peacefully and build a new life. But that did not happen. At the concluding stage of the liberation struggle against the Lon Nol regime, taking advantage of the peasant masses' political immaturity, the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique came to power with the help of intrigues and terror. It organized the ruthless extermination of party, administrative and military cadres. Thousands of true revolutionaries and patriots, heroes of the country's liberation, perished in torture chambers. The bloody regime turned the country into a military base of Beijing's great-power expansionism.

But it failed to stifle the desire for real freedom and independence. Many true patriots, veterans of the KPRP, who understood the essence of the pro-Beijing clique, began forming armed detachments to struggle against it. In September 1975 an uprising broke out in Siem Reap Province. In 1976 the insurrection embraced the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kandal and Koh Kong. These regions became the base of the revolutionary armed forces. Rebellious military units constituted their backbone. Early in December 1978 the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was set up in one of the liberated regions under the leadership of the most authoritative figures in the revolutionary and patriotic forces. From that moment the revolutionary struggle entered a new stage--of liberating the country from the Beijing puppets.

At the end of 1978 the patriotic forces began a general uprising. At the request of the KNUFNS, Vietnamese People's Army units rendered assistance to the people and the KPRA in liquidating the pro-Beijing regime. The People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] was proclaimed 7 January 1979. Many present party and state leaders fought bravely in the ranks of the KPRA. They include Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, and Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

The victory won in Kampuchea struck a crushing blow at the Beijing hegemonists' great-power plans. However, the Chinese leaders together with reactionary imperialist forces have not abandoned their attempts to return Kampuchea to the nightmare of the Pol Pot dictatorship. To that end they are supplying weapons to Pol Pot's gangs and reactionary emigre detachments entrenched in Thailand. Armed provocations are continuing on the Thai-Kampuchean border. During the first 4 days of June PRK border regions were subjected to concentrated Thai artillery fire 130 times. Under cover of artillery fire gangs of surviving Pol Pot supporters have made attempts to invade PRK territory. KPRA soldiers are dealing the provocateurs a worthy rebuff.

With the support of the people's masses the KPRA is successfully frustrating all the plans of the Beijing expansionists and imperialist circles. The KPRA has inflicted a crushing defeat on the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs, destroyed their main bases and established firm control over the entire country's territory.

Kampuchean servicemen are giving the population great assistance in stabilizing life and are guarding the Khmer people's peaceful labor. The people's armed forces are steadily being developed and improved. They include regular, territorial troops and civil self-defense forces. The army has become the true defender of the people's revolutionary power. KPRA soldiers and commanders carry out active propaganda work, explaining to the population the country's domestic and foreign policy and the course which it has taken of advancing along the path of socialism and developing friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, and the other socialist community countries. This course was enshrined in the decisions of the Fourth KPRP Congress held at the end of May. The congress set the KPRA the task of further strengthening the country's defense capability.

The KPRA is linked by close bonds of friendship and combat solidarity with the armies of the USSR, the SRV and the other fraternal socialist countries.

On the day of the KPRA's 30th anniversary Soviet servicemen wish it further successes in strengthening its country's defense capability and in defending the gains of the revolution and the motherland's freedom and security.

DRUZENKO VIEWS PZPR'S 'GRASSROOTS' PROBLEM

PM251215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Letter From Warsaw"]

[Text] Remember how I visited the Warsaw optics plant early in September last year. I went into the plant's PZPR Committee, and First Secretary Zenon Zapala got up from his desk to greet me. At that time he was the personification of concentration and energy, not yet undermined by fatigue. And now we were meeting again, during equally tense and dramatic days, when the Polish crisis has, it may be said, reached a really critical point and when the question for socialism in Poland is none other than "to be or not to be?"

The secretary's face bore the mark of tremendous fatigue, grave thoughts and intensive struggle. In answer to my question about the past alarming months of crisis, Zenon Zapala replied, after a pause:

"It has been difficult, very difficult. True, our plant is an exception in many respects. We are continuing to fulfill plan targets, the shops are orderly and the party organization has not lost its authority, though it has been weakened. However, the negative processes which are taking place in the party and in the whole of society are, of course, affecting us too. People are tired--tired of constant tension, uncertainty and deteriorating living conditions. The party keeps retreating, and as a result is losing its positions. Things cannot go on like this any longer.... I have already spoken of this at the district report and election party conference and I am prepared to repeat it for all to hear." The secretary handed me pages containing a transcript of his speech, after underlining the appropriate place in pencil: "Stagnation is manifesting itself in the activity of our leading bodies. Because of the lack of a program of action, a sense of uncertainty is arising. The expectations of the broad party masses are not being fulfilled. There is no action to purge the party, no clear, universally understood concept for restoring confidence in it. At the same time conflicts flare up, stretching social tensions to the limit. In our party organization, we lost 49 members between September and December, but from January to May we lost more than 200 people, which amounts to 15 percent of the organization. In essence it is a question of the suicidal weakening of the grassroots party aktiv, since nearly all those who have left the party are workers."

Wladislaw Galezowski, a veteran mechanic at the Warsaw optics plant and a PZPR member of 30 years' standing, told me about the situation in the party and country with still greater concern:

"The crisis has gone too deep. It is being skillfully exploited by those it suits in order to discredit our system, and there is no resolute resistance to this. The party simply cannot mobilize its forces. It is necessary to radically change the course of events so that people can set about their work at last and work normally--otherwise, there is no way out of the crisis.

"But what has happened so far? There is a PZPR Central Committee plenum, they say the situation threatens disaster, but at the same time on television Pan Rulewski of Bydgoszcz Solidarity talks about how a strike could be declared at any time. That is one thing. And another--in what spirit are our young people being raised? We have reduced their ideological education to an empty formality, yet Poland's future is in their hands. This is what I think: Why not show--show properly, accurately and clearly--in our newspapers and on television and radio now how the Soviet Union helped us from the earliest days of the liberation. Young people know little about that, but they should know, so that they can rebuff all kinds of anti-Sovietism, which is being put about by liars dabbling in politics and by adventurists."

The situation in Poland remains complex, contradictory and unstable. Instability has embraced practically all the most important aspects of life.

Increasing concern is aroused here by the decline in production discipline which inevitably reduces production efficiency and disorganizes the economy.

Plants, factories and combines are still working with interruptions, and this is having a pernicious effect on the domestic market. Inflationary processes are intensifying. In the first 5 months of this year the population's income increased (mainly through wage increases) 20 percent, but the supply of goods available on the market, conversely, fell. In May, for instance, 5.2 percent less goods were delivered than in the same month last year. In addition to the food shortfall there is an acute shortage of essential consumer goods. Fuel for motor vehicles and recently become a problem.

The state of social discipline and law and order remains unstable. Hooligan and criminal elements are carried away on the tide of general destabilization. Twice in the last few days one of the country's biggest railroad stations, in Katowice, has been the target of mass hooligan attacks in which dozens of people took part. In this situation all kinds of political adventurers who openly voice antisocialist views are in their element. Pamphlets and other illegal publications are still circulating, containing materials trying to discredit the system which exists in Poland, directly attacking the people's power and questioning the efficiency of and vital necessity for Poland's international and military-political alliances.

Hysterically worded, libelous leaflets were delivered recently to apartment blocks near the Warsaw Voivodship Court when it began to hear the case against L. Moczulski and other people from the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland--a counterrevolutionary organization which aims to overthrow the socialist system in the country. No, the leaflets did not pillory those ideological saboteurs and brazen enemies of socialism: their target was the honor and the dignity of people's power. Highly characteristic was the atmosphere in the court building when the trial of Moczulski and company began (the case has now been adjourned until the beginning of July): A group of "admirers" applauded the accused when they appeared and the latter, naturally, took advantage of the opportunity to make provocative statements to those present in the court.

Working people cannot fail to be alarmed by these phenomena and processes, which are undermining the structure of the socialist state from within. When will the intrigues of forces hostile to socialism be halted? That is why everyone was interested in the CPSU Central Committee letter to the PZPR Central Committee, published in the Polish press. The discussion at the PZPR Central Committee plenum confirmed how urgent the need is for decisive action to mobilize party ranks in the struggle against overt and covert counterrevolution.

The Sejm's discussion of the situation in the Polish national economy again showed that the catastrophic slump in industrial production is tending to deteriorate further rather than stop. In the first 5 months of the year industrial production was 12 percent lower than the same period last year, a far from successful year, while in May it was nearly 16 percent lower. There has been a further fall in the extraction of coal--the Polish economy's main nutrient: It is expected that instead of the 188 million tons planned for this year only 165-168 million will be extracted. This is not enough even to satisfy internal needs, let alone exports of coal, which has always been the main commodity on the export list.

...In the auditorium where the Sejm sits we heard Poland, in its present situation, dramatically compared to a ship foundering on the rocks with its crew endlessly quarreling instead of trying to save the situation. The immediate future will tell whether or not the ship's position changes and takes the correct course.

NEW POLISH TRADE UNION COMMISSION REGISTERED

LD260840 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun, TASS--The Warsaw Voivodship Court has registered the regulations of the Conciliatory Commission of the Industrial Trade Unions of Poland. President of the Presidium of the Conciliatory Commission is Albin Szyszka.

It is stressed in the regulations on the trade union that the main tasks of the Conciliatory Commission is the implementation of the goals and tasks of the trade union movement in defending the interests of the working people. In its activity the commission is basing itself on the class, revolutionary traditions of the Polish trade union movement.

It is stressed in the regulations that the industrial trade unions declare for social property on means of production which is the main principle of the socialist system. The new trade union association recognizes the guiding role of the Polish United Workers Party, the leading force of society, in the cause of socialist construction in Poland. It also recognizes international alliances of the Polish People's Republic.

A. Szyszka said that the trade union association now consists of some five million members. They are engaged in concrete trade union activities and not in political activities. We are tackling social, everyday and production matters, he said.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITED ON POLISH SITUATION

LD251620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] RABOTNICHESKO DELO, the organ of the BCP Central Committee, has published an editorial which draws attention to the dangerous development of the situation in Poland. For as long as 10 months, the newspsper writes, complex events and processes have been taking place in the Polish People's Republic. As a result of serious errors that were permitted to occur in policy and its implementation and as a result of the active moves of antisocialist forces within the country and beyond its borders, Poland has found itself in a grave situation.

The antisocialist forces are promoting activity which is aimed directly against the socialist system in the country. The development of the situation in Poland has reached an exceptionally dangerous and critical phase. In this situation, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, the CPSU Central Committee addressed to the PZPR Central Committee a letter which indicated the dangerous development of events. The BCP greeted this historic document with full approval. The defense of socialism is the main question. Undoubtedly the resolution of this question is of primary importance for the future destiny of Poland.

It is a question of the historic gains of the Polish people after the rout of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet Army, of the independence and sovereignty of the Polish state and also of the security of Poland's borders. No one in Poland must underestimate the seriousness of the utmost danger. The resolution of this question does not only affect Poland, but is also of vital importance for the whole socialist community and for real socialism. This is quite understandable, for Poland is a member of the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty, and is an important link in the world socialist system. Any destabilization in Poland threatens the interests and the security of the entire socialist community. This affects also the correlation of forces in Europe, and peace, security and stability on the European Continent.

Consequently, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, no party of the countries of the socialist community and none of the socialist countries can remain indifferent and passive to what is happening in Poland.

Historical experience shows that Poland has no better or more loyal friends and mighty allies and protectors than the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

But Poland in its turn must remain a firm link in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the economic community of the socialist countries. Here also no one can be in any doubt or under any illusion. In this connection, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, the concern of our countries' communist parties about the development of the situation in Poland is fully justified. It is precisely from the position of this concern that we have rendered and are continuing to render support to the PZPR, the Polish state and the Polish people.

Bulgarian communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expect that the PZPR and its leadership will move over to the offensive against the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces which are pushing Poland toward catastrophe, RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses in conclusion.

CSSR'S KEMPNY CITED ON SOVIET HEROISM, POLAND

PM251402 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent I. Biryukov report: "Friendship Holiday"]

[Text] Prague--The traditional demonstrations of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship have been held in the Stredoceska and Jihdslovensky regions of the CSSR. Czechoslovak party and state leaders took part in them. RUDE PRAVO publishes articles today about these mass festivals, which Soviet guests also attended.

In his speech, A. Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, noted the unparalleled heroism of the Soviet people, who deflected the agression of German fascism and saved the world from the brown plague. The paper also prints an account of the speech by J. Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, who spoke of the increasing attempts by imperialism to weaken the socialist community, as evidenced by the plans aimed at undermining the socialist system in Poland.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET CSSR OFFICIALS ON REELECTION

Brezhnev Message to Indra

PM251126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on his reelection to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly

Exteemed Comrade Indra:

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and personally I cordially congratulate you on your reelection as chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly. I wish you great success in your responsible activity in this high state post.

I express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will continue to develop for the good of our countries' peoples and in the interests of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, preserving world peace and ensuring international security.

Tikhonov Greets Strougal

PM241131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[Greetings message from N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, on his reappointment to that post]

[Text] To Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

Esteemed Comrade Strougal!

On behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union and personally I cordially congratulate you on your reappointment to the post of premier of the CSSR Government. I wish you great success in your responsible activity in this high state post in implementing the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

I express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries will continue to develop in the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and of the cause of peace and socialism.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

Gramyko Message to Chnoupek

PM251037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 4

[Greetings message from A. Gromyko, USSR foreign minister, to Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, on his reappointment to that position]

[Text] To Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister

Esteemed Comrade Chnoupek,

I cordially congratulate you on your reappointment as CSSR foreign minister.

I wish you new successes in your responsible activity in implementing the CSSR's foreign policy course formulated by the 16th CPCZ Congress in the interests of further consolidating the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries, of the socialist community countries' unity and of strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] A. Gromyko

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BUSH VISIT TO FRANCE

White House 'Displeasure'

LD251254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 24 Jun 81

[TASS commentator Vladimir Tsvetkov: "When the America 'Veto' Has Not Worked"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun (TASS)--U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived today on an official visit to Paris, where he will hold talks with President Francois Mitterrand and other French leaders. The visit of the American emissary begins the day after the formation of the new French Government. As is known, it includes representatives of the French Communist Party, and the mass media of the United States and the countries of West Europe, directly linking the arrival of Bush with this event, are stressing the displeasure of the White House at this. The Washington correspondent for TF-1, for examples, stated that "France's new political life is surprising Americans." The New York TIMES puts it more frankly, stating directly that the United States "does not approve the inclusion of communists in the government." Washington, which is dispatching Vice President Bush to Paris, the newspaper continues, is concerned that this example might prove infectious for Italy...

It is no coincidence that the America press mentions Italy. As is known the American leaders, in words, claim to be in favor of "respect for democratic freedoms and the will of the electorate," have always rigidly and unceremoniously opposed the inclusion of communists in governments of West European countries, frequently resorting to crude blackmail and threats.

For instance, everyone recalls that Washington often threatened to apply sanctions against Italy if the Communist Party was involved in running the country, a party for which more than one third of the electorate votes. This spirit has often been expressed by the U.S. ambassadors in the Appennines, John Volpe and Richard Gardner, and other American politicians, regardless of the fact that such open interference by Washington in the internal affairs of a sovereign country evoked angry protests from the Italian public.

The U.S. "veto" on the participation of representatives of communist parties in the governments of Western countries has been frequently confirmed, including at last year's Venice conference of leaders from the "seven" Western states.

The new French leaders, as can be seen, have formed their cabinet without a glance at Washington. However, it is not difficult to suppose that the White House will not renounce attempts to put pressure on Paris in the future. After all, as practice shows, it believes that membership--even though limited--of West European countries in the NATO bloc automatically obliges these countries to forgo sovereignty and to be guided not by national interests but by the requirements of Washington.

U.S. Interference

LD252002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Jun 81

[International affairs journalist Nikolay Nikolaye commentary]

[Text] The United States has begun to interfere in a high-handed manner in France's affairs. The U.S. State Department sharply attacked President Mitterrand in connection with the inclusion of Communist Party representatives in the composition of the French Government, threatening that this will affect the content and tone of relations between the two countries. In its statement, the U.S. department reaffirmed the anticommunist stance of U.S. official circles, who have been in general opposed to the inclusion of communist party representatives in any government in any West European country.

As pointed out by AP, this statement was approved personally by President Reagan.

The convincing victory of leftwing forces in the presidential and extraordinary parliamentary elections in France, international affairs journalist Nikolay Nikolayev notes, has vividly shown the striving by French men and women for fundamental changes in the country, with a demand for the pursuit of policies aimed at expanding democracy, strengthening national independence, and defending the interests of the working people. The results of the elections also demonstrate the new balance of forces in the country. Leftwing forces now have an absolute majority in parliament. A significant role in their victory was played by the French Communist Party.

The inclusion of four communists in the composition of the new French Government reflects the real contribution by the Communist Party to the victory of leftwing forces, and also the new balance of forces in France's political life. The influence of the French Communist Party on France's political life cannot be ignored. The party has the support of over 4 million voters, and is supported by large-scale and authoritative political, social and trade union organizations which play an important role in the country's political life. This factor was of importance in the decision to bring Communist Party representatives into the new government.

All this, however, has not been to the liking of the United States. Washington is not holding back its dissatisfaction and annoyance. Not only is affected concern heard in the hasty statements by various officials, but also a thinly veiled threat regarding the future of American-French relations.

Vice President Bush was in Paris on an extraordinary mission for talks with President Mitterrand, and despite assurances by French official representatives that France will remain loyal to its commitments, threatening statements continue to be made in the American capital. The State Department emphasized outright that the inclusion of communists in the French Government will have an effect on the content and tone of their relations as allies.

This statement by American officials has been called insulting to France by Fiterman, member of the French Communist Party Political Bureau, who has taken the post of minister of transport in the new government. No one, he stressed, has the moral right to doubt our loyalty to France. President Mitterrand noted after his meeting with the American vice president that France's policy is and will be its own policy.

Washington's demarche shows its hypocrisy yet again. American personages at the highest level frequently like to expatiate on freedom of choice, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and so forth. But in actual fact, they want to lecture everyone, dictate to everyone, and force others to live by their code of conduct. All Washington's maneuvering over the inclusion of Communist Party representatives in the new French Government is nothing more than interference in France's internal affairs.

MORE ON RESULTS OF FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

PRAVDA on Election Results

PM251514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Success of Leftwing Forces"]

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun--The overwhelming success achieved by the leftwing forces in France during the first round of the National Assembly election was consolidated and enhanced in the second round, during which the question of the distribution of deputies' seats was resolved.

This morning the election results affecting 488 out of 491 electoral districts were published. The socialists and Left Radicals will have 285 seats in the National Assembly. The communists won 44 seats and the representatives of other leftwing groupings won 4 seats. France's bourgeois parties, taken together, won fewer than one-third of the seats. Of these 83 go to representatives of the Rally for the Republic, 64 to the Union for French Democracy and 8 to other rightwing parties. Thus the Socialist Party has won an absolute majority in the National Assembly.

Speaking on television, Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, recalled the great contribution made by the communists and those who voted for them both to F. Mitterrand's victory in the presidential election and to the guaranteeing of a leftwing majority in the National Assembly.

In a statement the French Communist Party Central Committee Politburo points out that, as a result of the election, conditions have come about which make it possible to fulfill the pledges adopted during the election campaign in the socioeconomic sphere, in matters concerning the extension of democracy and strengthening national independence and in questions of the struggle for peace and disarmament. The French Communist Party once again affirms that it is fully determined to take responsibility for the implementation of the new policy.

In accordance with tradition Prime Minister P. Mauroy announced his Cabinet's resignation. President of the Republic F. Mitterrand instructed P. Mauroy to form a new government.

'First Measures' Noted

LD241254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0743 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Correspondent O. Shirikov report]

[Excerpt] Paris, 24 Jun (TASS)--(?A statement) approved yesterday by the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee plenum and the Socialist Party [PS] ruling Committee says that both parties state their resolve to contribute to conducting the new policy for which the French people have expressed their support in electing Francois Mitterrand as president of the republic. The government's policy of change, as seen by the first measures taken by the government, will be continued, the document stresses. Transformations will be implemented in a democratic way, as is already being done, based on the desire expressed during the general elections. Both parties, the statement says, consider that in the international arena, France, while remaining true to its allies, will come out in favor of peace and consistent disarmament with the aim of simultaneous dissolution of military blocs, and will contribute to ensuring the balance of forces in Europe and in the world, and to the security of every country.

The first session of the new French Government will be held in Paris today under the chairmanship of President F. Mitterrand.

PATOLICHEV CRITICISM OF FRG DELIVERIES 'EXPLAINED'

LD251946 Hamburg DPA in German 1621 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (DPA)--An explanation has now been given by Soviet quarters about Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev's remark that the reliability of deliveries by West German business partners requires attention. At an economic seminar with representatives of Soviet authorities and firms from the Federal Republic in Moscow this week, a Soviet participant linked Patolichev's criticism to Western attempts to extend the embargo lists for deliveries of high-technology goods to the Eastern bloc.

According to Western industrial quarters, German contractors were said to have been unable, because of the U.S. embargo, to supply U.S. computers for the steel combine under construction at Oskol in southern Russia. Consequently, the Soviet side had been forced to develop its own replacements. Similar difficulties occurred last year during the construction of Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport by German firms.

The representative of the Soviet authorities was nonetheless confident about continued economic cooperation with the Federal Republic, even though "cold winds" might be blowing in the world.

'COMMENTATOR' URGES ANOTHER TERM FOR KEKKONEN

PM221259 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 17 Jun 81 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Komissarov: Best if Kekkonen Stays On"]

[Text] The well-known Soviet pseudonym Yuriy Komissarov says in his introduction to the Russian-language version of Posmo Apunen's book "The Passikivi-Kekkonen Line" that President Urho Kekkonen should remain in office after 1984. According to Komissarov this would be seen by "all honest friends of Finland" among others as one of the best guarantees that Finland will continue to follow its old line.

Komissarov's foreword to Apunen's book is published in a Finnish translation in the latest edition of the journal ULKOPOLITIKKA-UTRIKESPOLITIK [FOREIGN POLICY]. The book appeared in Russian last year, but it seems that the statement about the president has not attracted much attention in this form before.

In the foreword Komissarov writes as follows in the Soviet news bureau APN's translation into Finnish:

"Patriotic forces in Finland and all honest friends of Finland consider that it would be one of the best guarantees that Finland would also in the future follow the course of peace and cooperation continuing the Passikivi-Kekkonen line which has been tested by time and by international contacts if Urho Kekkonen were to continue as Finland's head of state."

According to the evening newspaper ILTALEHTI earlier translations of this passage in the foreword merely spoke of a continuation of "Kekkonen's activities."

The APN news bureau knows of no other translation of the text than the one been made for ULKOPOLITIIKKA since the required publication permission was received from the book's Soviet publisher. APN translators have translated the text exactly as it stands in the book.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES MALTESE LABOR PARTY SECRETARY

LD241430 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jun, TASS --Today Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received A. Trigon, secretary of the Malta Labour Party, who is now in Moscow. Matters of bilateral relations as well as some topical international problems were touched upon during the conversation.

TIKHONOV, ARKHIPOV GREET JALLUD ON MOSCOW ARRIVAL

LD251418 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun (TASS)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived here today on a working visit.

He was met at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other officials.

PONOMAREV COMMENT ON SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE

LD251906 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 25 Jun 81

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev: "Forces of Aggression Are Being Knocked Together"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jun, TASS--A preliminary agreement between the United States, Israel and Egypt has been reached in Cairo to form the so-called "multi-national forces" on the Sinai meant for control over the implementation of the separate Camp David accords. The agreement is to be endorsed by the governments of the aforementioned countries.

It is characteristic that a communique concerning this that was issued today does not contain any information on the numerical strength and composition of the forces and does not mention over what period of time these forces will be stationed in the Middle East area. The Egyptian press, however, notes that U.S. forces stationed in Egypt's territory will constitute the backbone of the so-called "multi-national forces. Thus, the Camp David separate deal and the new U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the formation of the so-called "multi-national forces" is only the cover for the bringing of U.S. forces into the area of the Middle East, the replacement of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands with the U.S. occupation.

Being given the go-ahead for the deployment of its forces in the Sinai, Washington is thus involving the entire region of Middle East into its global policy of confrontations and heightening of tensions. The U.S. leaders do not conceal their aims of subjugating national and regional interests of Arab countries to Washington's hegemonistic aspirations, which was sought so openly by U.S. Secretary of State Haig during his recent tour of a number of Middle Eastern countries.

In order to create the impression that the aggressive forces that are being formed in the Middle East under the United States auspices will be "multi-national" forces, the U.S. administration is exerting the efforts to involve countries from other areas of the world into participating in these forces. This means that the U.S. Government intends to spread to other countries the separate Camp David deal that encroaches on the vital interests of Arab peoples. There is no doubt that this policy leads to further aggravation of the Middle East situation which is explosive as it is. This policy is fraught with serious consequences.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO PLO SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Text of Brezhnev message to the participants in the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO]

[Text] To the participants in the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO and against the machinations of imperialism and its allies, Damascus

I greet the participants in the international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO and against the machinations of imperialism and its allies.

Your meeting is taking place at a time of the noticeable aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the adventurous actions by imperialism and reaction which have taken the road to undermining detente and oppose freedom and security of peoples.

This has a negative effect also on the Near East. The Israeli barbaric strikes against Lebanon, conducted actually with U.S. encouragement, brazen threats against Syria, intensive colonization of the seized Arab lands, establishment of an American-Israeli-Egyptian military alliance and escalation of the U.S. militaristic presence are manifestations of the enhanced aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism and Zionism in the region.

The recent piratic raid by Israeli aircraft on Iraq vividly demonstrated the scale of the expansionist actions and intentions of the ruling Israeli circles.

The Soviet people cannot but be alarmed by such developments which create a serious threat to universal peace and security. Our country is prepared to cooperate in a constructive spirit with all who are striving in fact for a durable and just peace in the Near East. This is evidenced by the proposal, advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress, for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

A comprehensive solution of the Near East problem should become its objective. To achieve this it is necessary to withdraw completely the Israeli troops from all the territories occupied in 1967 and ensure the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the establishment of its own state, and the rights of all peoples in the region to live in peace and security.

The neocolonialist machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges in the Near East necessitate strengthening the unity of all patriotic forces of the Arab world, stepping up their anti-imperialist struggle and activating international support for the just aspirations of the Arab peoples.

I wish your conference success. I am confident that it will serve to further strengthen solidarity with the Arab peoples and contribute to the struggle for a lasting, just peace in the Near East.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

WPC PRESIDENT PRESENTS AWARD TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

PM251352 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Damascus, 22 Jun, TASS--An international conference of solidarity with Syria and the PLO against the intrigues of imperialism and its allies, organized by the WPC, opened here today in an atmosphere of celebration. The conference delegates, representing the peace-loving forces of about 140 states, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, will discuss the situation which is taking shape in the Near East as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism and Zionism. The assembled delegates welcomed the greetings message of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with tumultuous applause.

At the opening of the conference, WPC President R. Chandra presented the Frederic Joliot-Curie Gold Peace Medal to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. By this act the WPC expresses its gratitude to Syria for its contribution to the struggle for peace.

IZVESTIYA ON SYRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

PM251551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 5

["On the Visit to the USSR of a Delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic"--IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] A delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic's People's Council led by its chairman, M. Hadid, was in the Soviet Union 9-16 June 1981 on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Syrian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and on the Tomb of Unknown Soldier. In addition to Moscow the delegation visited the Lithuanian SSR and the cities of Vladimir and Suzdal. It was accorded everywhere a warm, friendly reception.

Meetings and conversations were held between A.P. Shitikov and V.P. Ruben, the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, and the chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions and the Syrian People's Council delegation.

During the conversations the Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians briefed each other on the activity of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and on the most important socioeconomic measures being implemented in the USSR and Syria. The firm intention was expressed to strengthen and develop between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Council ties promoting the consolidation of Soviet-Syrian friendship.

The Syrian parliamentarians were briefed on the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the foreign policy program adopted by it and aimed at ameliorating the international situation.

The representatives of Syria's People's Council gave a high assessment of the new peace initiatives advanced at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They expressed gratitude for the Soviet state's outstanding contribution to strengthening peace and international security and for the Soviet Union's all-around assistance and support in the just struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples for their legitimate rights.

The Syrian parliamentarians informed the USSR Supreme Soviet representatives of the political, economic and social achievements accomplished in Syria under the leadership of the Arab Ba'th Party. The Soviet deputies appraised these achievements highly.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians noted the durability of the friendly Soviet-Syrian relations, raised to an even higher level as a result of the conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Syria. They are unanimous that the meetings between USSR and Syrian leaders, which have become traditional, have particularly great significance for the development of our countries' friendship and cooperation.

The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Council expressed deep concern over the growth of dangerous tension in the Near East caused by the aggressive actions of Israel, relying on the support of the United States, which is striving to consolidate its military presence in this region and to cobble together an anti-arab military-political alliance with Israel's participation. Attention was drawn to the fact that the United States seeks to drive a wedge between the Arab peoples and their friends--the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. The representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Council affirmed that they resolutely reject the Camp David deal and the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty concluded on the basis of it.

They expressed their countries' determination to continue the struggle to achieve an all-embracing Near East settlement on the basis of the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel's troops from all Arab territories occupied by it in 1967, including the eastern part of Jerusalem, and of the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

In discussing the situation in Lebanon the Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians emphasized that the blame for the dangerous development of events in this country belongs entirely with Israel. In this connection it was noted that the USSR will continue to support Syria in counteracting [protivodeystviye] the Israeli aggression and to back the legitimate Lebanese authorities, the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the achievements of national accord in that country.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians resolutely condemn Israel's attack on Iraq, which is a new manifestation of the aggressive policy of an Israel encouraged by imperialism, and in particular that of the United States which is attempting to establish its supremacy in the Near East region.

The Syrian parliamentarians appraised positively the Soviet Union's proposals aimed at eliminating tension in the Mediterranean region and turning it into a zone of stable peace and cooperation among peoples.

Having expressed concern about the situation in the Persian Gulf region, the representatives of the Soviet and Syrian parliaments resolutely condemned both the continual attempts by the United States and other imperialist powers to interfere in the internal affairs of the states of this region and the concentration there of their naval and air forces, which create a threat to peace.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians expressed their concern in connection with the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. They advocated the speediest cessation of this conflict and its just settlement by peaceful means.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians noted the necessity of consistently building up the efforts of all peace-loving forces with the aim of preserving and intensifying the process of the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace and international security.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON SYRIAN CP PLENUM DOCUMENTS

PM251451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Materials Published"]

[Text] Damascus, 18 Jun--The materials of the recent Syrian Communist Party Central Committee plenum have been published here. The Syrian CP Central Committee, the information report states, examined the situation in the Near East in the light of Israel's continual provocations and the plots of imperialism and Zionism. The plenum addressed an appeal to the Syrian people which emphasized that there is a real threat to peace in the Near East and throughout the world at the present time.

American imperialism, the appeal states, flouting the interests of the peoples and striving to extend its influence throughout the world, is pushing mankind toward a nuclear war. This policy meets with support on the part of the most reactionary forces, including the present leadership of China.

Having declared national liberation movements to be "terrorists," the documents points out, President Reagan's administration in fact supports the reactionary forces and regimes which are engaged in real terror, and primarily Israel.

The plenum made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace-loving course, which was reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress. The USSR's policy, the appeal states, is directed toward the preservation of peace throughout the world and the elimination of the danger of nuclear war.

IZVESTIYA SCORES CLARK TRIP TO SOUTH AFRICA

PM251039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "International Commentaries": "Challenge to Free Africa"]

[Text] Maputo--Another Washington emissary--William Clark, U.S. deputy secretary of state--has visited South Africa. His mission pursued important political aims.

It is a question of the intention of Western imperialist circles headed by the United States to accelerate the elaboration of a deal aimed at proclaiming Namibia's fictitious independence and debarring from power the Namibian people's sole legitimate representative--the South-West African People's Organization. Since the strings working the puppets of the so-called "Democratic Turnhalle Alliance" and the other groupings paid for by racists are in the Republic of South Africa, it was right there that W. Clark spent 2 days conferring--Wednesday and Thursday. His conversation with Prime Minister P. Botha in his Cape Town residence took place behind closed doors, but, according to reports filtering through to the press, the South African partners emphasized the unacceptability of elections in Namibia according to the principle "one man one vote."

The American representatives were essentially engaged on revising the UN plan and the numerous resolutions on Namibia adopted by the highest international forum also during the recent visit to Washington by R. Botha, foreign minister of the Republic of South Africa. Clark's trip should be viewed in the overall context of American-South African relations, which have been constantly strengthening and expanding with the new administration's arrival in the White House.

Following the deputy, it is to be the turn of the secretary of state himself, and rumors are already circulating that A. Haig will visit the Republic of South Africa in the foreseeable future "to familiarize himself with the situation on the spot."

Washington, as is known, is giving the plans to expand ties with the Republic of South Africa a "theoretical basis" in the form of the doctrine of "the struggle against international terrorism." It was a real gift for the South African racists for this is precisely the term in the Republic of South Africa for persecution of antiapartheid fighters.

These days the international public is marking the fifth anniversary of the events in Soweto, where the South African police opened fire on a peaceful demonstration by schoolchildren . The racists' bloody crime aroused a squall of anger among the African population of the Republic of South Africa and mass strikes and riots. The struggle against the odious apartheid regime is assuming new forms and growing constantly. The Soviet Union and all progressive mankind are on the side of the peoples of South Africa.

LE MONDE SPECULATES ON 'NONEVENT' OF CPSU PLENUM

PM251105 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 81 p 6

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "After the Cancellation of the Central Committee Plenum, PRAVDA Condemns Those Who Want To 'Weaken the Polish Link in the Socialist Community'"]

[Excerpt] Moscow--There was a "nonevent" in Moscow on Monday 22 June: The CPSU Central Committee plenum, which all the observers were awaiting, did not take place "for extremely serious reasons," according to informed circles. The Central Committee should have met, in keeping with the tradition of the past few years, on the eve of the Supreme Soviet session which opened this Tuesday morning. The fact that the two meetings coincide can be explained by two reasons: The first is political; this enables the Central Committee to prepare and approve the texts submitted to the Supreme Soviet. The second is practical: Since the vast majority of Central Committee members are also deputies, participation in both meetings only requires one trip.

What are the "extremely serious" reasons which caused the cancellation or postponement of the plenum which was, in addition, to be the first real working meeting of the new "party parliament" elected at the 26th congress? Are they connected with the situation in Poland? At present we can do no more than ask questions and examine a few hypotheses.

Are these reasons personal? Mr Brezhnev's health does not seem to be in doubt. Moreover the head of state attended the opening of the Supreme Soviet session this Tuesday and if he was not capable of making a report to the Central Committee one of his Politburo colleagues could have read his text, as has happened before.

Are there then personal disagreements within the supreme leadership? This hypothesis cannot be entirely ruled out. In order to give a show of unity, the party's leadership bodies had remained completely unchanged last March at the end of the 26th congress and many observers expected changes, however small, at the subsequent plenums. These changes may still be under discussion, hence justifying the plenum's postponement.

But it is more probable that the reasons are political. The deterioration in the international situation is being taken very seriously in Moscow, but the Soviet leaders do not seem prepared to propose a policy on a level with the problems they are facing. The repetition of the same phrases, the same slogans and the same proposals following a Central Committee plenum would have stressed their present relative impotence. Whichever way they look they have scarcely any cause for satisfaction: The dialogue with Washington has been suspended; Mr Reagan is seeking to play the "Chinese card" even more openly than his predecessor; the proposal for a moratorium on the Euromissiles has not produced the desired result, the Madrid conference is moving toward failure; the Soviet forces are becoming bogged down in Afghanistan; and in the Near East the Arabs received the proposal for an international conference with skepticism. The Soviets feel forced to launch into a resumption [of the arms race] which will be extremely costly for their economy, which is suffering badly from the arms race, unless they agree to the conditions posed by Washington and thus resume negotiations on disarmament.

However, it is clear that the main subject of concern relates to Poland. Probably neither the Central Committee nor the Supreme Soviet is indulging in broad discussions on such a burning issue. The decisions are made in the secrecy of Politburo deliberations. But it is not impossible that the Soviet leadership was unable to present the Central Committee with a decision for ratification either because it is adopting a wait-and-see attitude and has not adopted a final position on the stance to take in the Polish crisis or because its members do not agree on what action to take.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

A comparison of the item entitled "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 22 June" which was carried on page R 1 of the 23 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 June reveals the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads:...in the Kremlin on 22 June under the chairmanship...

Paragraph two, line eight reads:...local soviets of people's deputies, labor collectives, scientific institutions and the general public took part in discussing it and in the process voiced more than 20,000 proposals and observations. All were attentively analyzed and...

Paragraph four, last line reads:...Soviet for examination.

Following a report from M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the question of submitting for USSR Supreme Soviet ratification the Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees adopted in the period between the fourth and fifth USSR Supreme Soviet sessions was examined.

The Presidium also examined the question of the work of soviets in the Moldavian SSR on ensuring housing construction and the building of municipal and sociocultural facilities. The reports of I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.N. Ignatov, deputy chairman of the Soviet of the Union Housing and Municipal Economy Commission, gave a detailed analysis of the work done by the republic's soviets in leadership of housing and civil construction and of measures outlied to improve the state of affairs in this important sector of the economy, to ensure the wider utilization of local potential and reserves and eliminate existing shortcomings. Summing up the...

Antepenultimate paragraph, from the last line to the end of the article IZVESTIYA reads: ...26th CPSU Congress.

In a resolution adopted, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium recommended that Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers strengthen the leadership of state organs responsible for housing and civil construction and adopt effective measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, drawing particular attention to improving the planning and organization of construction and ensuring the comprehensive development of the production and nonproduction spheres. The republic's local soviets are instructed to improve the standard of organizational work to ensure the construction of housing and municipal, consumer and sociocultural facilities, to involve standing commissions, deputies and the aktiv more widely in this work and to ensure the fullest possible exercise of rights granted to the soviets in the sphere of control and coordination of the activity of enterprises and organizations located on their territory connected with the construction of housing and other civil facilities.

The session examined certain other questions of state life.

Taking part in the discussion of items on the agenda were CPSU Central Committee Politburo members V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov and V.V. Shcherbitskiy; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Sh. R. Rashidov; Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I. Ye. Polyakov, K.A. Khalilov and M. Kholov; First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers I.V. Arkhipov; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers N.V. Talyzin; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; USSR Supreme Court First Deputy Chairman S.I. Gusev; Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers Chairman I.G. Ustiyan; and leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

GEORGIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 18 JUN

PM260808 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 June carries on page 2, under the headline "Great Deeds Ahead," a 1,600-word report from Tbilisi by PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze on a Georgian CP Central Committee plenum. The report begins as follows:

"This plenum, held 10 June, discussed the urgent tasks of Georgia's party organization in light of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the celebrations in Tbilisi. The report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

"Before the plenum the Central Committee notified working people, via the local press, radio and television, of its agenda and date and asked them to express their views on the most efficient and swiftest ways of implementing the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches. More than 5,000 letters were received. All the suggestions were rounded up and published as a pamphlet entitled 'Suggestions, Thoughts and Problems.' Extensive use was made of this material both in the report and in the speeches during the debate.

"'Georgia is experiencing a truly significant time,' the main speaker said. 'We regard today's plenum as a milestone, since it is being held after the 26th party congress and soon after the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of Soviet power in Georgia and the formation of the republic's Communist Party, celebrations in which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev took part and at which he voiced fundamental suggestions and instructions. He provided a detailed program for the republic's social and economic development in the eighties and in the longer term. Just a few days ago the CPSU Central Committee, on the personal initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, adopted a new resolution--"On Progress in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions Relating to the Activity of the Georgian SSR's Party Organization and the Further Development of its National Economy." In all its history the Georgian CP has never experienced such great attention and concern.'"

Lebanidze goes on the provide an account of the plenum's discussion of the performance of Georgia's industry. "There was acute criticism of the work of a number of enterprises under union jurisdiction which are making poor use of available reserves," he notes. "The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other union ministries have failed to ensure that the enterprises under their jurisdiction fulfill the 5-year targets, or to allocate the capital investments necessary for the commissioning of new capacities and the material resources necessary for the full loading of existing capacities. The republic's Council of Ministers is also to blame for this."

The report describes the tasks which the plenum set the republic's construction industry and agriculture and declares: "When it comes to achieving what has been planned, much depends on the standard of party organizational and political education work. It is necessary to ensure that every resident of the republic is conscious that the high assessment of the achievements which was expressed during the jubilee is not just a recognition of existing successes, but also a call for those successes to be multiplied. There is much to be done to further improve the moral and psychological climate and strengthen working people's international education."

DISSIDENT SENTENCED TO 5 YEARS HOUSE ARREST

NC181450 Paris AFP in English 1423 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (AFP)--Jewish dissident Viktor Brailovskiy, 45, was sentenced here today to five years' internal exile for "spreading anti-Soviet libel."

A Jew who has campaigned for the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate, Mr Brailovskiy was criticised by the court for his part in publishing an underground magazine, JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION.

Mr Brailovskiy, conducting his own defence, rejected the charge, saying that the court was misinterpreting what he had written. After the verdict Mr Brailovskiy's wife Irina said it was "preferable to prison," because it would have been hard for her husband to endure prison conditions.

"Taking into account the internal situation in the Soviet Union," she said, "it was practically impossible for Viktor Brailovskiy to have been freed, for there is not place for justice in this country."

Foreign journalists were barred from the trial.

JEWISH DISSIDENT REFUSED RIGHT TO EMIGRATE

NC192136 Paris AFP in English 2113 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (AFP)--Dissident Yuriy Gastiev said today that Soviet authorities have refused him permission to emigrate. Speaking to Western reporters here, Mr Gastiev, 53, said he was to have left for Vienna on Sunday.

The KGB, state security police, had repeatedly warned and reproached Mr Gastiev for his contacts with foreigners during the past several months.

The dissident, who spent five years in Stalinist camps, is close to the Moscow group for the surveillance of the application of the Helsinki human rights accords and editors of the clandestine CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE--Questions of the rational use of natural resources, strengthening nature protection and other questions of state importance were discussed at the congress of the all-Russian society for nature protection, which ended in Moscow today. The delegates summed the results of the work already done and defined plans for development of this organization for the period 1981-85. By the efforts of enthusiasts, very complex problems are being solved. Calm has been restored along a number of rivers in Arkhangelskaya, Voronezhskaya, Kostomskaya and Moskovskaya Oblasts. Nature needs our care much more than before. In certain places, it was stressed at the congress, it is not enough to protect nature. It must be saved, it must be enveloped by a preservation regime. A decision has been adopted which envisages even more broadly and actively involving the population in solving environmental protection problems. At the plenum of the newly elected board VASKHNIL Academican Vondgradov has been reelected chairman of the society. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD]

CSA DETAILS PROGRESS IN HAYMAKING AROUND COUNTRY

LD251320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The most favorable time for haymaking has arrived in vast areas of our country. Specialists have determined that grasses are now mature and contain the greatest amount of nutritive substances. Machine operators have put all machinery capable of gathering hay, haylage and other fodder into the meadows and fields.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reports, haymaking is underway on a broad front in all union republics. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on collective and state farms and in interfarm organizations on more than 17 million hectares. This is 3.2 million hectares more than at the same time last year. Work is being conducted especially quickly in Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Lithuania. In the RSFSR, the most work has been done in Krasnodarskiy Kray, Stavropolskiy Kray, the Don region, Moskovskaya Oblast and Kalmykia. For the country as a whole, almost 8.5 million tons of hay, 19 million hectares of haylage and 1.25 million tons of vitaminized grass meal have been procured. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0104 GMT on 25 June carries a report on the CSA figures, adding that more than 6.7 million tons of early silage have also been stockpiled.] Considerably more of all these kinds of fodder has been laid on than at this time in 1980.

The last week has seen the best results; for example, as much hay had been cut in a week as has been gathered in total since haymaking began.

Specialists of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture note that collective and state farms are striving to complete the first cutting as quickly as possible in order to keep as many nutritious substances as possible in the fodder, and also to free meadows and fields as quickly as possible for the best formation of aftergrowth for the second and later cuts. Another very important feature of this year is that farms have taken all possible measures to preserve the fodder gathered. According to figures from the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, a quality check found that of all fodder produced only three percent was unclassifiable [neklassnyy].

Fodder is especially good in Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. Such high quality fodder this year is making it possible to considerably increase output of animal husbandry products. At the same time, about a third of the haylage checked in Kirgizia proved to be unclassifiable. There is a lot of poor quality hay, silage and haylage in Dagestanskaya ASSR. Specialist think that while there is time, fodder quality can be considerably improved in those republics.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 23-25 JUN

LD260236 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-25 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

23 June

Fodder procurement in Uzbekistan is proceeding apace. Farmers in Kirgizia have already produced 1 million tons of fodder. In the plains and valleys of Oshaskaya Oblast the second cut of alfalfa is underway. The fields will be irrigated immediately after the harvest so that a third harvest will grow in July. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast procurement of hay and grass meal has begun. Checheno-Inqushskaya ASSR farmers are harvesting winter grain. (0400 GMT)

24 June

In Kazakhstan's Tselinogradskaya Oblast about 250,000 tons of hay have been stockpiled to date. (0600 GMT)

25 June

Kirgizia corngrowers have started the sale of grain to the state. The mountainous regions and the Aragats valley of Armenia were hit by heavy rains and strong winds. Last night the area's agricultural crops, vineyards, and orchards were hit by hail. (1000 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EXAMINES ROLE OF PERSONAL PLOTS

PM251000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Personal Subsidiary Plots"]

[Text] Many country people keep livestock and poultry in their yards and grow good harvests of various crops on their household plots. The good example of older people skillfully farming their personal subsidiary plots brings children up to respect labor and helps them in the choice of a profession. Young men and women trained to work from their earliest years become experts in the public field or livestock unit more quickly. But the role of personal subsidiary plots is not confined to this. They are a source of additional income for country dwellers and an important reserve for supplementing the country's food resources.

"The kolkhozes and sovkhozes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th party congress, "were and continue to be the basis of socialist agriculture." But this certainly does not mean that the potential of personal subsidiary plots can be neglected. Experience testifies that these plots can be a real help in the production of meat, milk and certain other products. The gardens, truck gardens, poultry and livestock belonging to the working people are a part of our common wealth."

This year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on additional measures to increase the production of agricultural produce on personal subsidiary plots. It envisages increasing citizens' interest in keeping household plots and raising livestock and poultry. Creating the necessary conditions for country people to take an active part in social production and farming personal plots will enable the production of food products to be considerably increased, their range to be varied and their quality to be raised. Great opportunities for this have now emerged for the working people of cities and workers' settlements, who are being allocated plots of land for collective horticulture and truck gardening.

The individual sector produces millions of tons of potatoes, vegetables, meat and milk every year. Practice shows that in the places where the party, soviet and trade union organs are actively helping the population in acquiring subsidiary plots, the output of produce is growing and large quantities are reaching the procurement centers. Thus, in the last 5-year period the inhabitants of Kalachinskiy Rayon, Omskaya Oblast sold the consumer cooperatives 1,759 tons of meat and 2,471 tons of milk. A considerable amount of produce also comes from Lvovskaya Oblast's household plots. In the 10th 5-Year Plan there the number of cattle belonging to the population increased by 7,000 head and the number of pigs by 28,000 head. Specialists have calculated that if 50,000-60,000 head of cattle are fattened every year on contract on the oblast's household farmsteads, then R15-20 million can be saved on the construction of livestock premises alone. That's a real advantage! The farms save money and the country dwellers get a substantial supplement to their family budget.

Valuable experience of successful development of both social production and personal subsidiary plots has been accumulated in other regions of the county as well. In Grodnenskaya Oblast, for example, there are 96 head of cattle and 126 pigs per 100 families among rural inhabitants. Rather more than 400 farmsteads in the area of Bakhmetyevo Village Soviet, Tulskaya Oblast keep 750 cattle, 500 sheep and 350 pigs. The milk and meat bought on contract from the population are counted as part of the kolkhozes' and sovkhozes' totals of production and sales to the state, with payment of the established increments for qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Consequently it is important to expand the use of such contracts with village inhabitants for fattening cattle and for purchasing surplus milk. However, in a number of regions the role of personal plots is underestimated and local ispolkoms, despite the availability of land lying fallow, do not allot areas for collective horticulture and truck gardening. Some kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders simply ignore personal subsidiary plots. They do not allocate pasture and hay land to those who own livestock, nor do they provide transportation for delivering feed. The result is that in many domestic livestock units the number of animals has been sharply reduced and the output of produce has decreased.

Country people are not always eager to acquire subsidiary plots. Manual labor predominates in them as a rule. They do not have enough garden tools or small-scale machinery. Looking after stock, procuring and preparing feed and cultivating the truck garden must be done manually. It is time that the machine-builders increased the production of small-size equipment, gardening implements and packaging, and that the associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture made provision for the repair and technical servicing of small-scale machinery.

Everything is still not properly organized in the work of the consumer cooperatives, which frequently cannot cope with the intake of produce. If the procurers and cooperative workers were a little more efficient, if they had the necessary hardware transportation, equipment and refrigeration facilities, a great deal more meat, milk, vegetables and fruit would reach the reception points, the processing enterprises and the store counters. The material and technical base of the reception points must be strengthened, the construction and modernization of processing enterprises expanded and equipment supplied to them.

An important role in eliminating the shortcomings outlined and in creating good conditions for farming personal subsidiary plots belongs to the party organizations. They are required to explain to the population how important such plots are and to create a social climate in which kolkhoz members, workers and employees rearing livestock and poultry and engaging in truck-gardening and horticulture feel that they are doing useful, state work. It is essential to increase exactingness toward the leaders of farms who are slow to help country people to acquire subsidiary plots.

A country dweller without a farmstead is like a tree without roots. These words from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" recall the lofty duty of everyone who lives and works in the countryside to make skillful use of household plots and domestic livestock units to supplement the country's food resources and increase Soviet people's well-being.

PRAVDA URGES FARMS TO AVOID USING GRAIN FOR FODDER

PM251414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Plentiful Fodder Supplies for Livestock Units"]

[Excerpt] The period of settled hot weather over a considerable area of the country has accelerated grass growth. Time is passing quickly. But some farmers have not made a prompt start on the fodder harvest. Haymaking is slow to get underway in a number of areas in Kazakhstan and Georgia and in Ryazanskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblasts. Clearly they have failed to learn from last year's mistakes, when livestock units were very short of coarse and succulent fodder which led to overconsumption of grain for forage purposes.

The use of concentrates to make up for shortages of hay, silage, cured hay and root crops in feed is unacceptable. For example, in the last 5-year plan average annual consumption of grain as forage increased by 33 percent in Kaliningradskaya Oblast. At the same time, plans for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodder were underfulfilled there by nearly one-third and there was a decline in fodder quality.

Milk yields and calf production suffered as a result. There is a similar situation in a number of other oblasts. This practice is damaging both to the state and to farms themselves. Competent, prudent management of the sector presupposes the ability to use as few concentrates and other feed items as possible while obtaining as much livestock produce as possible. All forage grain must be processed and used as mixed feed or enriched mixtures.

The livestock unit economy directly depends on forage quality. For example, thousands of tons of fodder units were lost and there was a considerable production shortfall last year in Kalininskaya, Tyumenskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts because one-half of the hay and silage stock was substandard. Farm leaders and specialists must make very sure that fodder harvest techniques are observed. Moral and material incentives for fodder procurement workers, the sector's material and technical base and rational methods of production organization must serve the main aim of effecting a considerable increase in stocks of quality hay, cured hay, silage and grass meal this season, and thus of economizing on forage grain. Collectives at industrial enterprises and State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture organizations and construction workers have a big part to play here. It is their duty to give kolkhozes and sovkhozes all the help they need to create a sound fodder base.

Increasing forage production is not just a matter of further expanding the sowing area. Practice points to other avenues--intensification and improvement of the yield per hectare. There are immense reserves here. In the zone embracing the Kakhovskaya irrigation system, the north Crimea canal and Khersonskaya and Krymksaya Oblasts many farms are obtaining, under irrigation conditions, 80-100 quintals of alfalfa hay per hectare. In more or less the same conditions farmers in Zaporozhskaya Oblast are obtaining little more than 40 quintals per hectare. Similar variations can be found in other zones. Poor use is made of areas of annual grasses. The main reason is that many farm specialists and leaders regard fodder production as secondary. Local party and soviet organs must make sure they change managers' attitudes to this important area.

Experience shows that collectives achieve quicker success in places where fodder production has been made an independent sector and placed on an industrial footing. It was by this method that farmers in Kiyevskaya Oblast, for example, were able to achieve a livestock unit provision level of 35 quintals of fodder units per standard head of livestock in the last 5-year period. Rural workers in Cherkasskaya Oblast are using advanced methods. Their socialist pledges to increase livestock unit output in the current 5-year plan by consistently strengthening the forage base were approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Party organizations must make every effort to support the formation of the new sector everywhere. Every farm must organize fodder crop rotations, set up specialized subunits and provide the land and equipment for them.

Over one-half of reclaimed land is used for fodder. In Uzbekistan and Kirgizia, in Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kuban some farms are getting yields per hectare of 100-150 quintals of hay and 500-800 quintals of corn or root crop green matter from irrigated fields. But this is certainly not the case everywhere. There are many farms where the yield on improved land is low and capital investments are not being compensated for by a big harvest. That is why the task of improving the effectiveness of all irrigated land is so urgent.

Natural hayfields and pastures require daily care. They need cultivation and fundamental improvement. On the Yosnezhitskiy Kolkhoz in Brestskaya Oblast, for example, each hectare of rejuvenated land provides over 100 quintals of fodder units. Many farms in Moskovskaya, Leningradskaya and other oblasts get full harvest on similar areas. But in the country as a whole, especially in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, the meadow reclamation rate has dropped. Long-standing cultivated pastures are now being neglected in some places. The situation must be rectified and fuller use made of this land to increase the production of cheap fodder.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REVIEWS RSFSR HARVEST PROGRESS

PM251141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jun 81 p 1

[I. Nivin article under the rubric "Diary of Fieldwork": "A Tidy Furrow Leads to the Harvest"]

[Text] Progress in fieldwork in the RSFSR as of 15 June is characterized by the following indicators:

Grass has been cut on 2.6 million hectares--which is 7 percent of the plan. The first interrow tilling of potato plantations has been carried out over the whole area--1.8 million hectares. The forming of the optimal density of (industrial) sugar beet plantations has been completed on 1.2 million hectares, or 75 percent of the plantations. Agricultural crops have been watered on 3.3 million hectares. This is 86 percent of the plan.

The intensity of fieldwork on RSFSR farms is growing all the time. The tending of potato plantations and of sowings of sugar beets, sunflowers, corn and other crops is continuing in full swing in the majority of regions. In the last issue of the "Diary" we spoke about grass cutting in the south of the republic. Fodder procurers in the majority of other oblasts and autonomous republics have now joined in the work. In the Non-Chernozem Zone grass has been gathered in on 257,000 hectares. Harvest time has also come to the meadows of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East.

Sturdy green shoots are showing in the potato plantations.

The fate of the harvest now depends on careful tending of the plantations. It is gratifying that for the first time good-quality preshoot harrowing and hoeing of the crops have been carried out on almost all large potato-growing farms in the republic's central regions. The good example has been followed by Urals farmers and also by Chernozem Zone kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Repeat interrow tilling on plantations has now been carried out over an area considerably greater than last year. This work has been coped with successfully in Kaluzhskaya, Tulskaya, Smolenskaya and Kalinskaya Oblasts. In the region around Moscow this operation has already been carried out for the third time on 43 percent of the area.

In Permskaya Oblast, however, a considerable proportion of the plantations remains untended and is becoming overgrown with weeds. No concern is felt for the fate of the potato harvest on farms in Tyumenskaya, Penzenskaya, Tambovskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts. There too they are lagging behind with the interrow hoeing.

On sugar beet plantations the sugar beets are being planted closer together. Farms in Stavropolskiy Kray and Lipetskaya and Orlovskaya Oblasts have practically completed it. Ridging of plants has been completed in an organized manner in the Kuban. Farmers in Kanevskiy and Beloglinskiy Rayons, for example, coped with this work in 10 days. At the same time plants are being top-dressed with fertilizers. In Krasnodarskiy Kray as a whole they have been applied over almost half the area.

Unfortunately, this is not the case everywhere. A rebuke is deserved by leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and agricultural organs in the Checheno-Ingushskaya Autonomous Republic, where crop care is being developed slowly. Here thinning had been carried out on only 8,600 hectares by the middle of June. An extremely low rate! What, then, is hindering the beet growers? They finished sowing long ago and have the equipment, but manual labor prodominates there and the plantations become overgrown with weeds. Obviously, the general low level of technological discipline tells in a number of places. Because of this they managed to harvest scarcely 190 quintals of sweet roots per hectare last year even from irrigated land. The mistakes are being repeated this year.

In hot weather such as has set in in many parts of the RSFSR the crops need watering. In the republic as a whole this is being done better than last year. The irrigation schedule is being observed precisely in Kalmykia, Omskaya, Kemerovskaya and Novosibirskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray.

However, the pace of work in fields and meadows could be considerably higher. There is frequent lack of organization on the farms. In Voronezhskaya Oblast, for example, only approximately 800 out of 1.056 sprinkling machines were set to work in the first 10 days of June. Half of the wide-span "frigates" were inoperative.

Analysis shows that downtime frequently results from equipment breakdowns which are not rectified efficiently. Servicing of sprinkler units by subsections of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is organized poorly in certain regions and there is no efficient cooperation among dispatch services, with the result that spare parts for installations are not delivered in good time. For these reasons the watering schedules are not being kept to in Bryanskaya, Irkutskaya and Smolenskaya Oblasts and In Krasnoyarskiy Kray. At the height of the irrigation season, the Korenevskiy Rayon Selkhoztekhnika association in Kurskaya Oblast does not possess spare parts or an exchange fund of fully complete assemblies and performs poorly the repair and maintenance of watering machinery. As a result, equipment either stands quite idle or is used with low productivity.

There is a folk saying: A tidy furrow means a high harvest. The harvest is taking shape right now and all steps must be taken to tend the crops at the best times and to a high quality.

KUNAYEV TOURS ALMA-ATINSKAYA OBLAST FARMS

PM241138 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Visiting Alma-Atinskaya Oblast Grain Growers and Livestock Raisers"]

[Text] Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has visited a number of rayons in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. At the Iliyskiy and Kaskelenskiy Sovkhozes in Iliyskiy Rayon and the Tokash Bokin, Sarytaukumskiy and Kurtinskiy Sovkhozes in Kurtinskiy Rayon he acquainted himself with the state of the grain and other crops, with their cultivation and preparation for the harvest, with the work of sheep farmers and camel herders and with the veterinary service and talked with specialists and leading farmers and livestock raisers. He also looked over fields on farms in Dzhambulskiy and Kaskelenskiy Rayons.

In the rayon center of Akshiy Comrade D.A. Kunayev met with the top shepherds who initiated socialist competition among Kurtinskiy Rayon sheep farmers. In conversation with A. Kosherbayev, K. Moldagaliyev, U. Umirbekov and other shepherds who this year obtained between 175 and 197 lambs per 100 ewes, and with sovkhoz leaders, he stressed the importance of further developing and improving the effectiveness of socialist competition among livestock raisers and other rural workers and of the study and dissemination of valuable experience.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev acquainted himself with the rural housing system and the plan for its development and he attended a concert at the culture center put on by the Sarytaukum amateur group.

During the meetings with party and soviet workers in Kurtinskiy and Iliyskiy Rayons and working people's representatives Comrade D.A. Kunayev pointed out the need to make a bigger effort to successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 15th Kazakh CP Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions and the targets and socialist pledges of the first year of the plan and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. More use should be made of reserves and potential for a rapid increase in production and procurements of grain, meat and other farming and livestock products, the procurement of fodder, intensification of all agricultural sectors and the greater satisfaction of the population's consumer and cultural needs.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; V.P. Belyakov, chairman of the oblispolkom; and Sh. Kh. Bekbulatov, Kazakh SSR minister of highways.